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DISTRIBUTED OBJECT CONTROLLING METHOD AND ITS
CARRYING OUT SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a technology
for acquiring object reference information registered
5 in a naming service.

Description of the Related Art

When calling up an object, it becomes
necessary to know where the object to be called up
exists. As one of the methods for acquiring
10 information on a location at which the object exists or
the like, as disclosed at <http://www.omg.org>, there
exists a method of utilizing a naming service.
Incidentally, basically the same technology has been
disclosed in
15 [http://www.iona.com/support/docs/manuals/orbix/32/html/
orbixnames33-pguide/LoadBalancingC++.html](http://www.iona.com/support/docs/manuals/orbix/32/html/orbixnames33-pguide/LoadBalancingC++.html) as well.

Conventionally, every time an object is
called up, the retrieval to a naming service has
occurred. Here, the retrieval to the naming service
20 causes communications therefor to occur. Accordingly,
there exists a problem of necessitating a time for the
retrieval. Also, when requesting the object to perform
a processing by taking advantage of a retrieval result
from the naming service, communications therefor occur.

Consequently, there also exists a problem of necessitating a time for the processing.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to
5 shorten the processing time for an object call-up by reducing the number of communications that occur at the time of the retrieval.

It is another object of the present invention to reduce a load onto the naming service by reducing
10 the number of the communications that occur at the time of the retrieval.

It is still another object of the present invention to reduce communications that occur when making a processing request to an object that exists
15 within an identical process.

The naming service stores therein object names and object reference information. In the present invention, the object names, which refer to logical names of objects to be registered, are names for
20 uniquely identifying the objects in a system. Also, each of the object reference information, which is an identifier for specifying the existence location of each object resource, is indicated by a combination of an IP address, a port number, a URL, and the like.
25 According to the information disclosed at <http://www.omg.org>, the object reference information is also referred to as "object reference". In the present

invention, a combination of each object name, each object reference information, and the like is referred to as "each entry". Each entry can be retrieved and acquired using the corresponding object name. Usually, 5 the naming service performs the retrieval using the object name as the key, thereby acquiring the object reference information corresponding thereto. Then, taking advantage of this information, the object is requested to perform a processing. This processing 10 request to the object causes communications therefor to occur.

In order to accomplish the above-described objects, in the present invention, the object names and the object reference information are stored into the 15 naming service and cache units inside computers. The computers in the present invention are logical units. In an actual environment, however, plural computers exist within one machine in some cases. A cache unit is divided into 2 parts, i.e., a local cache and a 20 global cache. The local cache stores the object name and the object reference information of an object that exists on a computer identical to the one on which the local cache exists. Also, the global cache stores those of an object that exists on a computer different 25 from the one on which the global cache exists.

When an object calls up another object, with respect to a cache control unit that exists in a naming interface unit, the object notifies the object name of

another object to be called up. Then, the object requests the cache control unit to retrieve the object reference information. Moreover, the cache control unit retrieves the object reference information in a
5 sequence of the local cache, the global cache, and the naming service.

If another object to be called up exists on a computer which is identical to the one on which the retrieval requesting-source object exists, the object
10 reference information can be acquired from the local cache. The local cache exists on the computer identical to the one on which the retrieval requesting-source object exists. This condition makes it possible to perform the retrieval of the object reference
15 information without causing communications therefor to occur. Also, the object reference information acquired from the local cache refers to another object that exists on the above-described identical computer. This condition makes it possible to request another object
20 to perform a processing without causing communications therefor to occur.

Meanwhile, if another object to be called up exists on another computer which is different from the one on which the retrieval requesting-source object
25 exists, and also if another object has been already called up one time, the object reference information can be acquired from the global cache. The global cache exists on the computer identical to the one on

which the retrieval requesting-source object exists.
This condition makes it possible to perform the
retrieval of the object reference information without
causing communications therefor to occur.

5 Carrying out the present invention results in
the following characteristics: The retrieval to the
naming service is executed only when an object that
exists on a different computer is called up for the
first time. Also, with respect to a processing request
10 made between objects that exist on an identical
computer, there occurs none of communications therefor.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a diagram for illustrating the
entire configuration of a system which is an embodiment
15 in the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a diagram for illustrating a method
for storing, into a local cache, the object name, the
object reference information, and the updating time-
and-date of an object 112;

20 FIG. 3 is a diagram for illustrating a call-
up of the object 112 from an object 111 by taking
advantage of the local cache;

FIG. 4 is a diagram for illustrating a method
for deleting, from the local cache, the object name,
25 the object reference information, and the updating
time-and-date of the object 112;

FIG. 5 is a diagram for illustrating a method

for storing, into a global cache, the object name, the object reference information, and the updating time-and-date of an object 212;

FIG. 6 is a diagram for illustrating a method
5 for calling up an object 211 from the object 111 by taking advantage of the global cache;

FIG. 7 is a diagram for illustrating a method for deleting the whole entries in the global cache by acquiring a communication exception;

10 FIG. 8 is a diagram for illustrating a method for deleting a specific entry in the global cache by acquiring the communication exception;

FIG. 9 is a flowchart for indicating a flow for retrieving object position information by using an
15 object name of which a cache control unit has been notified;

FIG. 10 is a flowchart for deleting the specific entry in the global cache by acquiring the communication exception;

20 FIG. 11 is a flowchart for making a comparison between the entries in the global cache and the information registered in the naming service unit at a point-in-time when an interval time has elapsed, and for updating the entries in the global cache or
25 deleting an entity therein;

FIG. 12 is a flowchart for deleting an entry in terms of which a constant time has elapsed at the point-in-time when the interval time has elapsed;

FIG. 13 is a flowchart for deleting a cache entry that has exceeded the cache size; and

FIG. 14 illustrates tables for indicating the state of a local cache 131 and that of a global cache 132 in a computer 100.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

Hereinafter, the explanation will be given below concerning embodiments of the present invention. FIG. 1 illustrates an embodiment of the distributed object system in the present invention. The present embodiment is the system implemented by a computer 100, a computer 200, and a computer 300 connected to each other via a network 1.

The computer 100 includes a container 110 for providing the execution environment of an object, a naming interface unit 120, a cache unit 130, a remote calling-up unit 140, a distributed-object base 150, and an exception notifying unit 160. Moreover, the container 110 locates therein an object 111, an object 112, and an object 113. A cache control unit 121 exists in the naming interface unit 120. Also, the cache unit 130 is divided into 2 parts, i.e., a local cache 131 and a global cache 132. The local cache 131 stores therein information on an object existing inside a process. Also, the global cache 132 stores therein information on an object existing outside the process.

The computer 200 includes a container 210 for

providing the execution environment of an object, a naming interface unit 220, a cache unit 230, a remote calling-up unit 240, a distributed-object base 250, and an exception notifying unit 260. Moreover, the

5 container 210 locates therein an object 211, an object 212, and an object 213. A cache control unit 221 exists in the naming interface unit 220. Also, the cache unit 230 is divided into 2 parts, i.e., a local cache 231 and a global cache 232.

10 The computer 300 locates therein a naming service unit 310 and a distributed-object base 350. A name table 311 exists in the naming service unit 310. Hereinafter, the brief explanation will be given below regarding the respective units.

15 Each container (110, 210) provides the execution environment of an object. Each object (111, 112, 113, 211, 212, 213) executes a processing requested thereto. Each naming interface unit (120, 220) is an interface used when accessing the naming
20 service unit 310. Each cache unit (130, 230) stores the object name and the object reference information of a notified object. Each cache unit is divided into each local cache and each global cache. Each remote calling-up unit (140, 240) is of a communication layer
25 for sending a request to a remote object. As a publicly-known example, there exists a technology indicated at <http://java.sun.com>. The present embodiment has used functions based thereon. Each

distributed-object base unit (150, 250, 350) is of a communication layer for sending a request to a distributed object. The technology disclosed at <http://java.sun.com> has been applied with no change
5 added thereto.

Each exception notifying unit (160, 260) acquires an exception, thereby performing the execution of an exception processing and an exception notification. Each cache control unit (121, 221)
10 performs a registration and a deletion with respect to each cache unit (130, 230). Each local cache (131, 231) stores the object names, the object reference information, and the updating times-and-dates on the identical computer. Each global cache (132, 232)
15 stores the object names, the object reference information, and the updating times-and-dates on the different computer. The naming service unit (310), using a notified object name as the key, retrieves the object reference information from the name table (311),
20 and stores the notified object name and the object reference information. The name table (311) stores the object names and the object reference information of the objects on the system.

Hereinafter, the brief explanation will be
25 given below regarding an object call-up in the case of utilizing the naming service unit 310, an object call-up in the case of utilizing each global cache, and an object call-up in the case of utilizing each local

cache.

The name table 311 in the naming service unit 310 has stored the object names and the object reference information existing on the system. The storage into the name table is performed by receiving the object name and the object reference information from an object when the object is started up. When an object calls up another object, the object notifies the object name of another object to the naming service unit 310, thereby making an inquiry about the object reference information corresponding to the object name. The naming service unit 310, using the received object name as the key, performs the retrieval to the name table, then notifying the object reference information retrieved.

In the object call-up that utilizes the naming service unit 310, the inquiry to the naming service occurs every time another object is called up. When another object is called up which exists on the computer different from the computer 100 on which the global cache 132 exists, the object name, the object reference information, and the updating time-and-date of another object called up are stored into the global cache 132.

In the call-up from the object 111 on the computer 100 to the object 211 on the computer 200, after the object 211 has been called up for the first time, the object name, the object reference

information, and the updating time-and-date of the object 211 are stored into the global cache 132. Then, when the object 111 calls up the object 211 once again, the object 111 notifies the object name of the object 211 to the global cache 132, thereby receiving the object reference information on the object 211. Next, using the object reference information that the object 111 has received, the object 111 requests the object 211 to perform a processing. Even if the same object is called up plural times, the utilization of the global cache permits the inquiry to the naming service to occur only one time.

When an object is started up which exists on the computer 100 on which the local cache 131 exists, the object name, the object reference information, and the updating time-and-date of the object are stored into the local cache 131. Then, when the object 111 calls up the object 112, the object 111 notifies, to the local cache 131, the object name of the object 112 to be called up, thereby acquiring the corresponding object reference information. The object referred to by the object reference information stored in the local cache 131 exists on the computer which is identical to the one on which the object 111 exists. This condition makes it possible to call up the object without causing communications to occur which are supposed to be connected to the remote calling-up unit 140 or the distributed-object base unit 150. The utilization of

the local cache makes it possible to reduce communications for the inquiry to the naming service and communications for the call-up.

Referring to FIG. 2, the explanation will be
5 given below concerning the flow of the object registration into the local cache, using the object 112 on the computer 100.

(1) The object 112, when the object 112 itself is started up, notifies the object name (i.e., computer
10 1/container/02) and the object reference information (i.e., Reference 2) to the cache control unit 121 in the naming interface unit 120, thereby requesting the unit 121 to store the object name and the object reference information into the naming service unit 310
15 and the local cache 131.

(2) The cache control unit 121 requests the local cache 131 to store the object name (computer 1/container/02) and the object reference information (Reference 2) received from the object 112.

20 (3) After having terminated the storage, the local cache 131 notifies the termination to the cache control unit 121.

(4) The cache control unit 121 notifies, to the distributed-object base 150, the object name (computer
25 1/container/02) and the object reference information (Reference 2) received from the object 112, then requesting the base 150 to store the object name and the object reference information into the naming

service unit 310.

(5) The distributed-object base 150 causes a communication to occur, thereby notifying the received object name (computer 1/container/02) and object reference information (Reference 2) to the distributed-object base 350 in the computer 300. Then, the base 150 requests the base 350 to store the object name and object reference information into the naming service unit 310.

10 (6) The distributed-object base 350 in the computer 300 stores the received object name (computer 1/container/02) and object reference information (Reference 2) into the name table 311 that exists in the naming service unit 310. The result of this registration turns out to be a one as indicated by a column 3001 on a table 3000.

(7) The naming service unit 310 notifies, to the distributed-object base 350, a return code for notifying the termination.

20 (8) The distributed-object base 350 causes a communication to occur, thereby notifying the received return code to the distributed-object base 150.

(9) The distributed-object base 150 notifies the received return code to the cache control unit 121.

25 (10) The cache control unit 121 notifies the received return code to the object 112.

Referring to FIG. 3 which illustrates the example where the object 111 accesses the object 112,

the explanation will be given below concerning the flow of the object using the registration information registered into the local cache 131.

(1) The object 111 notifies the object name
5 (i.e., computer 1/container/02) of the object 112 to the cache control unit 121, then making an inquiry about the object reference information on the object 112.

(2) The cache control unit 121 notifies the
10 received object name (computer 1/container/02) to the local cache 131, then making the inquiry about the object reference information on the object 112.

(3) The local cache 131 notifies the inquiry
result, i.e., the object reference information (i.e.,
15 Reference 2), to the cache control unit 121.

(4) The cache control unit 121 notifies the
received object reference information (Reference 2) to the object 111.

(5) The object 111, using the received object
20 reference information (Reference 2), calls up the object 112, then requesting the object 112 to perform a processing.

(6) The object 112 notifies the processing result
to the object 111.

25 The utilization of the local cache allows the object reference information to be acquired without making the inquiry to the naming service. This prevents communications therefor from occurring at the

time of the inquiry to the naming service.

Also, in the object call-up that utilizes the object reference information stored in the naming service unit 310, the communications therefor occur.

5 It has been recognized, however, that the object referred to by the object reference information stored in the local cache exists on the computer identical to the one on which the call-up side object exists. This condition makes it possible to call up the object
10 without causing the communications therefor to occur.

The utilization of the local cache makes it possible to reduce the communications that occur at the time of the inquiry to the naming service, and the communications that occur at the time of the object
15 call-up.

Using FIG. 4 which illustrates an embodiment of deleting the object 112, the explanation will be given below regarding the deletion of an entry in the local cache 131. Incidentally, it is assumed that the
20 object 111, the object 112, and the object 113 had been already started up and have been stored into the local cache 131 and the name table 311. FIG. 14 (1) illustrates the after-storage local cache 131.

(1) The object 112, when the object 112 itself is
25 stopped, notifies the object name (i.e., computer 1/container/02) to the cache control unit 121, thereby requesting the unit 121 to delete, from within the local cache 131, an entry corresponding to the object

name.

(2) The cache control unit 121 notifies the received object name (computer 1/container/02) to the local cache 131, then requesting the cache 131 to
5 delete the corresponding entry.

(3) Having deleted the entry corresponding to the received object name (computer 1/container/02), the local cache 131 notifies the termination of the deletion to the cache control unit 121. The after-
10 deletion local cache 131 turns out to be a one as indicated by a table 1000.

(4) The cache control unit 121 notifies, to the distributed-object base 150, the object name (computer 1/container/02) received from the object 112, then
15 requesting the base 150 to delete the corresponding entry from within the name table 311.

(5) The distributed-object base 150 causes a communication to occur, thereby notifying the received object name (computer 1/container/02) to the
20 distributed-object base 350. Then, the base 150 requests the base 350 to delete the corresponding entry from within the name table 311.

(6) The distributed-object base 350 requests the naming service unit 310 to delete, from within the name
25 table 311, the entry corresponding to the received object name (computer 1/container/02). The after-deletion name table 311 turns out to be a one as indicated by a table 3000.

(7) The naming service unit 310 notifies, to the distributed-object base 350, a return code for notifying the termination.

(8) The distributed-object base 350 causes a
5 communication to occur, thereby notifying the received return code to the distributed-object base 150.

(9) The distributed-object base 150 notifies the received return code to the cache control unit 121.

(10) The cache control unit 121 notifies the
10 received return code to the object 112.

Referring to FIG. 5, the explanation will be given below regarding the object registration into the global cache 132. The global cache 132 stores therein an object acquired from the name table 311 in the
15 naming service unit 310. The storage into the global cache 132 is executed when no target object has been stored in the local cache 131 and the global cache 132.

Hereinafter, using an example where the object 111 accesses the object 211 for the first time,
20 the explanation will be given below regarding the object registration into the global cache 132. In this case, it is assumed that none of the information on the object 211 has been stored in the local cache 131 and the global cache 132.

25 (1) The object 111 notifies the object name (i.e., computer 2/container/04) of the object 211 to the cache control unit 121, then making an inquiry about the object reference information on the object

211.

(2) None of the information on the object 211 has been stored in the local cache 131 and the global cache 132. Accordingly, the cache control unit 121 notifies
5 the object name (computer 2/container/04) to the distributed-object base 150, thereby requesting the base 150 to retrieve the object reference information.

(3) The distributed-object base 150 causes a communication to occur, thereby notifying the received
10 object name (computer 2/container/04) to the distributed-object base 350 in the computer 300 so as to make the inquiry about the object reference information.

(4) The distributed-object base 350 notifies the
15 received object name (computer 2/container/04) to the naming service unit 310, then making the inquiry about the object reference information.

(5) The naming service unit 310, using the received object name (computer 2/container/04),
20 retrieves the object reference information on the object 211 from the name table 311, then notifying a retrieval result (i.e., Reference 4) to the distributed-object base 350.

(6) The distributed-object base 350 causes a
25 communication to occur, thereby notifying the received retrieval result (Reference 4) to the distributed-object base 150.

(7) The distributed-object base 150 notifies the

received retrieval result (Reference 4) to the cache control unit 121.

(8) The cache control unit 121 requests the global cache 132 to store therein the received
5 retrieval result (Reference 4) and the object name (computer 2/container/04) notified from the object 111.

(9) Having stored the object name (computer 2/container/04), the retrieval result (Reference 4), and the updating time-and-date thus received, the
10 global cache 132 notifies the termination to the cache control unit 121. The result of this storage turns out to be a one as indicated by a column 2001 on a table 2000.

(10) The cache control unit 121 notifies the
15 received retrieval result (Reference 4) to the object 111.

Referring to FIG. 3 which illustrates the example where the object 111 accesses the object 112, the explanation will be given below concerning the flow
20 of the object using the registration information registered into the global cache 132.

(1) The object 111 notifies the object (i.e., computer 2/container/04) of the object 211 to the cache control unit 121, then the making an inquiry
25 about the object reference information on the object 211.

(2) None of the object reference information on the object 211 has been stored in the local cache 131.

Accordingly, the cache control unit 121 notifies the object name (computer 2/container/04) to the global cache 132, then making the inquiry about the object reference information on the object 211.

5 (3) The global cache 132 notifies the inquiry result, i.e., the object reference information (i.e., Reference 4), to the cache control unit 121.

(4) The cache control unit 121 notifies the received object reference (Reference 4) to the object
10 111.

(5) Using the received object reference information (Reference 4), the object 111 notifies, to the remote calling-up unit 140, a processing request made to the object 211.

15 (6) The remote calling-up unit 140 notifies, to the distributed-object base 150, the processing request made to the object 211.

(7) The distributed-object base 150 causes a communication to occur, thereby notifying, to the
20 distributed-object base 250, the processing request made to the object 211.

(8) The distributed-object base 250 notifies, to the remote calling-up unit 240, the processing request made to the object 211.

25 (9) The remote calling-up unit 140 notifies, to the object 211, the processing request made to the object 211.

(10) The object 211 performs the processing

request, then notifies the processing result to the remote calling-up unit 240.

(11) The remote calling-up unit 240 notifies the processing result to the distributed-object base 250.

5 (12) The distributed-object base 250 causes a communication to occur, thereby notifying the processing request to the distributed-object base 150.

(13) The distributed-object base 150 notifies the processing request to the remote calling-up unit 140.

10 (14) The remote calling-up unit 140 notifies the processing request to the object 111.

At a 2nd-or-thereinafter call-up of one and the same object, the utilization of the global cache 132 allows the object reference information to be
15 acquired without causing communications therefor to occur.

If the object 211 is deleted when the system is under operation, if a communication becomes incapable at the distributed-object base due to
20 occurrence of a network failure, or the like, it is required to delete entries stored in the global cache 132.

FIG. 7 illustrates an embodiment of deleting the entries in the global cache 132 by utilizing an
25 exception notifying unit 1. Here, it is assumed that the global cache 132 in the computer 100 lies in a state implemented after the objects 211, 212, and 213 have been called up one time. FIG. 14 (2) illustrates

the state of the global cache 132 at this time.

At this time, the explanation will be given below selecting, as an example, the case where the object 111 calls up the object 211.

- 5 (1) The object 111 notifies the object name (i.e., computer 2/container/04) of the object 211 to the cache control unit 121, then making an inquiry about the object reference information on the object 211.
- 10 (2) The cache control unit 121 notifies the object name (computer 2/container/04) to the global cache 132, then making the inquiry about the object reference information on the object 211.
(3) The global cache 132 notifies, to the cache
15 control unit 121, the object reference information (i.e., Reference 4) on the object 211 stored in the global cache 132.
(4) The cache control unit 121 notifies the received object reference information (Reference 4) to
20 the object 111.
(5) Using the received object reference information (Reference 4), the object 111 notifies, to the remote calling-up unit 140, a processing request made to the object 211.
- 25 (6) The remote calling-up unit 140 notifies, to the distributed-object base 150, the processing request made to the object 211.
(7) The distributed-object base 150 causes a

communication to occur, thereby notifying, to the distributed-object base 250, the processing request made to the object 211. In the distributed-object base 250, a communication exception occurs, because the
5 object 211, which is supposed to carry out the received processing request, is not found out.

(8) The distributed-object base 250 notifies, to the distributed-object base 150, the communication exception that has occurred.

10 (9) The distributed-object base 150 notifies the notified communication exception to the exception notifying unit 1 in order to convert the communication exception into a manner that is commutable in the remote calling-up unit 140.

15 (10) The exception notifying unit 1, when notified of the communication exception, requests the cache control unit 121 to delete all the entries in the global cache 132.

(11) The cache control unit 121 requests the
20 global cache 132 to delete all the entries therein.

(12) Having deleted all the entries therein, the global cache 132 notifies the deletion termination to the cache control unit 121.

(13) The cache control unit 121 notifies the
25 received termination notice to the exception notifying unit 1.

(14) Having received the termination notice from the cache control unit 121, the exception notifying

unit 1 notifies the received communication exception to the remote calling-up unit 140.

(15) The remote calling-up unit 140 notifies the received communication exception to the object 111,
5 i.e., the calling-up source.

The object notifies the global cache that the communication has become incapable at the distributed-object base. This requirement necessitates implementation of the broadband communication, which is
10 inefficient. Also, a method is considered where, although the global cache is used, it is confirmed whether or not there exists an object corresponding to the object reference information stored in the global cache. This method causes a communication to occur
15 every time the object is called up, which is also inefficient. In the present invention, however, when calling up the object 211, the communication exception is detected and the global cache 132 is deleted. This condition permits the communication to occur only one
20 time.

FIG. 8 illustrates an embodiment of deleting the entries in the global cache 132 by utilizing an exception notifying unit 2.

In order to carry out the deletion of the
25 global cache 132 by utilizing the exception notifying unit 2, the object names are included in advance into the object reference information to be stored into the name table 311 and the global cache 132. FIG. 14 (3)

illustrates the state of the global cache 132 implemented after the objects 211, 212, and 213 have been called up.

The explanation will be given below

5 selecting, as an example, the case where the object 111 calls up the object 211.

(1) The object 111 notifies the object name (i.e., computer 2/container/04) of the object 211 to the cache control unit 121, then making an inquiry
10 about the object reference information on the object 211.

(2) The cache control unit 121 notifies the object name (computer 2/container/04) to the global cache 132, then making the inquiry about the object
15 reference information on the object 211.

(3) The global cache 132 notifies, to the cache control unit 121, the object reference information (i.e., Reference 4: name = computer 2/container/04) on the object 211 stored in the global cache 132.

20 (4) The cache control unit 121 notifies the received object reference information (Reference 4: name = computer 2/container/04) to the object 111.

(5) Using the received object reference information (Reference 4: name = computer
25 2/container/04), the object 111 notifies, to the remote calling-up unit 140, a processing request made to the object 211.

(6) The remote calling-up unit 140 notifies, to

the distributed-object base 150, the processing request made to the object 211.

(7) The distributed-object base 150 causes a communication to occur, thereby notifying, to the distributed-object base 250, the processing request made to the object 211. In the distributed-object base 250, a communication exception occurs, because the object 211, which is supposed to carry out the received processing request, is not found out.

(8) The distributed-object base 250 notifies, to the distributed-object base 150, the communication exception that has occurred.

(9) The distributed-object base 150 notifies the notified communication exception to the exception notifying unit 2.

(10) The exception notifying unit 2, when notified of the communication exception, fetches the object name from within the object reference information (Reference 4: name = computer 2/container/04). After that, the unit 2 notifies the fetched object name to the cache control unit 121, then requesting the unit 121 to delete, from within the global cache 132, an entry corresponding to the notified object name.

(11) The cache control unit 121 requests the global cache 132 to delete the entry corresponding to the received object name.

(12) Having deleted the entry corresponding to the received object name, the global cache 132 notifies the

termination notice to the cache control unit 121.

(13) The cache control unit 121 notifies the received termination notice to the exception notifying unit 2.

5 (14) Having received the termination notice from the cache control unit 121, the exception notifying unit 2 notifies the received communication exception to the remote calling-up unit 140.

(15) The remote calling-up unit 140 notifies the
10 received communication exception to the calling-up source object 111.

In the scheme in FIG. 7, it has been not configured as the premise to be able to identify the object name of the object that has caused the exception
15 to occur. Accordingly, all the entries in the global cache have been deleted. In contrast to this, in the scheme in FIG. 8, the object names are included beforehand into the object reference information. Consequently, it becomes possible to delete the
20 specific entry that has caused the exception to occur.

FIG. 9 illustrates a flowchart by which each cache control unit (121, 221), when notified of an object name, retrieves the object corresponding to the object name.

25 It is judged whether or not an entry corresponding to the object name exists in the local cache (step 401). If the entry exists therein, after storing the present time-and-date into the updating

time-and-date of the entry corresponding to the object name, the retrieval result, i.e., the object reference information, is returned back to a retrieval-requesting source object, then terminating the retrieval (step 5 406). If the entry does not exist therein, it is judged whether or not the entry corresponding to the object name exists in the global cache (step 402). If the entry exists therein, after registering the present time-and-date into the updating time-and-date of the 10 entry corresponding to the object name, the retrieval result, i.e., the object reference information, is returned back to the retrieval-requesting source object, then terminating the retrieval (step 407). Meanwhile, if the entry exists neither in the local 15 cache nor in the global cache, it is judged whether or not the entry corresponding to the object name exists in the naming service (step 403). If the entry does not exist therein, an exception is notified to the retrieval-requesting source object (step 408). If the 20 entry exists therein, the retrieval result, i.e., the object reference information, is returned back to the retrieval-requesting source object (step 404). Moreover, the information on the retrieval result is registered into the global cache, then terminating the 25 retrieval (step 405).

FIG. 10 illustrates a flowchart regarding the deletion of the global cache in the case where the communication exception has occurred in the

distributed-object base.

The distributed-object base checks whether or not a return code for notifying the processing result is the communication exception (step 501). If the
5 return code has caused the communication exception to occur, the exception notifying unit acquires the object name from within the object reference information. Next, the exception notifying unit notifies the acquired object name to the cache control unit, thereby
10 deleting an entry corresponding to the acquired object name in the global cache (step 502).

Incidentally, although not indicated in the flowchart, it is also allowable to request the cache control unit to clear the entire cache unit when the
15 cache control unit has been notified of the object name.

FIG. 11 is a flowchart for making a comparison between the entries in the global cache and the information registered in the naming service unit
20 at a point-in-time when an interval time has elapsed, and for updating the entries in the global cache or deleting an entity therein. At first, it is checked whether or not an interval time has elapsed (step 701). If the interval time has not elapsed, the processing is
25 terminated. Meanwhile, if the interval time has elapsed, it is inquired whether or not all the entries in the global cache exist on the name table (step 702). If all the entries in the global cache exist thereon,

all the entries are updated, then terminating the processing (step 703). If all the entries in the global cache do not exist thereon, an entry that does not exist thereon is deleted from within all the
5 entries in the global cache, then terminating the processing (step 704).

Assume that, e.g., the interval time is 30 minutes and the interval starting time-and-date is 2002/05/08/23:30:456 JST. Also, the object 211 on the
10 computer 200 is stopped at 2002/05/08/23:45:006 JST, and the object 213 thereon is started up at 2002/05/08/23:35:040 JST after having been stopped at 2002/05/08/23:31:027 JST. Moreover, as illustrated in FIG. 14 (2), assume that, already in the global cache
15 132 on the computer 100, the entry regarding the object 211 has been stored in a column 4004, and the entry regarding the object 213 has been stored in a column 4006. When the present time-and-date has become 2002/05/09/0:00:456 JST and thus the interval time has
20 elapsed, the entry stored in the column 4004 in FIG. 14 (2) is deleted. Meanwhile, with respect to the entry stored in the column 4006 therein, the object reference information is newly acquired from the naming service, thereby modifying the updating time-and-date to the
25 present time-and-date, i.e., 2002/05/09/0:01:024 JST.

FIG. 12 is a flowchart by which the cache control unit deletes an entry in the cache unit (i.e., the local cache or the global cache) in terms of which

a constant time has elapsed at the point-in-time when the interval time has elapsed.

At first, it is checked whether or not the interval time has elapsed (step 801). If the interval
5 time has not elapsed, the processing is terminated. Meanwhile, if the interval time has elapsed, an entry in terms of which a constant time has elapsed is deleted from within the cache unit, then terminating the processing (step 802).

10 Assume that, e.g., the interval time is 60 minutes, and the interval starting time-and-date is 2002/05/08/23:00:456 JST, and a cache entry in terms of which 60 minutes has elapsed will be deleted. In FIG. 14 (2) under this condition, the entry stored in the
15 column 4006 on the table 4000 will be deleted.

In addition to the deletion processing for the global cache by the exception notification, the deletion/updating of the cache by the interval time, which has been indicated in FIG. 12 and FIG. 13, is
20 executed. This allows the implementation of a periodical deletion/updating of the cache, thereby making it possible to decrease a probability that the exception will occur.

FIG. 13 is a flowchart by which the cache
25 control unit controls the cache (i.e., the local cache or the global cache) by a cache number, that is capacity of cache, so as to perform the storage or deletion of the entries. Hereinafter, the explanation

will be given below assuming that a maximum cache number and a minimum cache number have been specified in advance.

When the cache is requested to store object
5 reference information (step 601), it is checked whether
or not the object-reference-information number stored
in the cache control unit has exceeded the maximum
cache number (step 602). If the number has not
exceeded the maximum cache number, the object reference
10 information and the updating time-and-date are stored
into the cache, then terminating the processing (step
604). Meanwhile, if the number has exceeded the
maximum cache number, by the time the cache number has
become smaller than the minimum cache number, the cache
15 entries are deleted in a sequence starting from an
entry with the oldest updating time-and-date (step
603).

When calling up an object that exists on the
identical computer, the utilization of the local cache
20 in the present invention makes it unnecessary to make
the inquiry to the naming service. Also, when
executing the processing request to the object, the
utilization of the local cache prevents the
communications therefor from occurring. Furthermore,
25 even when calling up plural times an object that exists
on the different computer, the utilization of the
global cache in the present invention makes it
unnecessary to make the inquiry to the naming service

except for the first call-up.

From the explanation given so far, the present invention reduces the number of the communications that occur at the time of the retrieval, thereby making it possible to shorten the processing time for an object call-up. Also, the present invention reduces the number of the communications that occur at the time of the retrieval, thereby making it possible to reduce a load onto the naming service.

Also, the present invention allows the implementation of a reduction in the communications that occur when making the processing request to an object that exists within an identical process.

As having been explained so far, according to the present invention, it becomes possible to reduce the number of the communications that occur at the time of retrieving an object to be executed.

It should be further understood by those skilled in the art that although the foregoing description has been made on embodiments of the invention, the invention is not limited thereto and various changes and modifications may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention and the scope of the appended claims.